

Halls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 2nd December.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"BUELO" Capt. U. Formes	About WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. J. Mussen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 3rd December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sambill	Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	7th Dec. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	8th Dec. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TONKIN	Charbonnel	21st Dec. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	DUMBEK	Boyer	21st Dec. at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £31.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 10 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....15 DAYS.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

COSE	26th Nov.	AMIRAL DUPERRÉ	11th Jan., 1909.
AMIRAL MAGOM	4th March.		

New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WOOHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 26th Nov. 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 575 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 576, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU	AMOV	Second half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJILATJAP			JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Dec.	JAPAN	First half Dec.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

HARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Hotel.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fixings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-

ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 26th Nov. 1908.

FUGITIVE'S PARADISE.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Before the extradition laws between France and England were as strict as they now are, Albert Smith (a somewhat undeservedly-forgotten author, by the way) wrote of Beautiful Boulogne, Famous in song, Home of the person Who's done something wrong.

Spain was until comparatively recently the land for fugitives from the laws of other countries to resort, and more recently still Morocco, as Richard Harding David has shown in several stories, is an international refuge for those who have come thwart the law. But at the moment the absolute paradise of fugitives from justice is Argentina, and on this subject an occasional correspondent of a London paper says that the British Emigration Information Office's warning, issued recently, that intending emigrants to the Argentine Republic "should bear in mind that they will find there laws, money, and conditions of life and work differing from those to which they have been accustomed" would seem an excellent piece of cynicism, if a Government department could be suspected of possessing and ventilating any sense of humour.

To one who has just arrived in this country from Argentina, the terms of the warning are as inadequate as would be a notice put up at the edge of the Niagara Falls, "Do not jump over, as the water is damp."

I can tell the British public, for the special edification of any who may be contemplating Argentina as a home and a promising field for capital as well as labour, probably more than the British Consul at Buenos Ayres has conveyed in the report to the Foreign Office, upon which the Emigration Office has based its delicately-expressed warning. I should mention (continues the correspondent) that I have no personal grudge against the Argentine Republic, which I have visited twice on temporary business, each time with successful results.

When I arrived at Buenos Ayres soon after New Year's Day, I was surprised to find in the interval of about two years, since my first acquaintance with the place little or no serious attempt had been made by the Government to improve the city or the country's reputation.

In the city the principal change noticeable was in the leading club having ceased to admit to its membership anyone and everyone who could afford to pay the subscription. There is still no more useful humping ground in the whole world for the European or American detective desirous of locating a fugitive from justice. But, as the Argentine Government adheres to its policy of unrestricted hospitality in refusing, except in very extraordinary cases, to extradite criminals who are not proved to have committed murder, the man who is entitled to a term of penal servitude in any other country has little to fear unless the possibility of being anted over the frontier, or of being kidnapped.

DEFYING EXTRADITION.

I was chatting one day on the ratcourse with a former South African detective visiting the Argentine on "private inquiry" business, when he pointed out to me two men for whom he had held warrants issued in vain by the Transvaal authorities. One of them recognised him, and supposing that he was still a policeman, remarked jocosely: "You've made a mistake this time; they won't let you touch me here." "Don't you be too sure," my acquaintance retorted, pretending to look round for a policeman. The fugitive's demeanour changed, and with an air of bravado he said: "Well, if you have squared them, you might leave it for an hour; I've got a horse that's sure to win the last race, and I advise you to back it."

Baldwin, the celebrated United States' detective, knows Buenos Ayres thoroughly, and not long ago contributed to one of the New York newspapers a scathing exposure of the Buenos Ayres police. British, American, and German fugitive criminals may be seen drinking whisky and soda in the comfortable chairs of one of the principal clubs.

On the Florida during the fashionable hour of promenaders I have seen within a space of a few minutes a notorious blackmailer, escaped from Johannesburg, a professional safe-bursting from Queensland, and a "confidence trickster" with an unpleasant nickname who a little more than a year ago frequented a well-known hotel in Melbourne, until finding the police on his track, he escaped from the colony. I saw a man shot dead in one of the principal thoroughfares during the carnival—a matter of personal spite.

Major Falsen, the chief of the Buenos Ayres Police, is a thoroughly able and zealous officer, but his hands are tied with something worse than red tape. Rossi, the head of the detective department, is equally efficient, but also subject to the interference of the authorities. It is no secret that anyone who has political influence can defy the police. During last March the proprietor of a certain Buenos Ayres restaurant was treating his customers occasionally, after midnight, to cinematograph pictures of a flagrant improper order. He employed a man who knew every detective in the city to keep observation, and when a warning was given the show did not take place and the police were baffled. Then an acquaintance of mine was requested to visit the place, and report on that particular "entertainment." He invited me to accompany him for the sake of a good second opinion. We agreed that the show justified the issue of a warrant, but before his report was acted on a certain superior official visited the place himself, and was given such a "good time" that the police interference was abandoned.

WELL-TO-DO APACHE.

Most of the houses, the roofs of which are fabulous, devoted to the so-called "white slave" traffic, are owned by Government officials. Last January a special ordinance was issued limiting this traffic to a district above the Calle Calles, and I discovered that most of the houses property there belonged to one of the principal Ministers of the Republic. The gilded youth of Buenos Ayres are lawless and contemptible. Morally neglected, pampered, and spoiled, as

children, they become well-to-do apaches against whom decent women need the protection of a man with a gun, and the ability to use it effectively.

The Argentine Government is as lax in respect of the supervision over cargo imports as its control over immigrants. The Customs House is as corrupt as other departments. While I was there the Customs House officials were so entirely absorbed in the "discovery"—thanks to information given with a special object—of some Smith and Weston revolvers in the freezing room of a mail steamer that they overlooked the "mouping" of some thousand rifles and revolvers from an English cargo boat.

I have seen dozens of barrels, apparently containing cement, pass the Customs House officers, unchallenged, which, I was told afterwards, contained thousands of rounds of ammunition. Indeed, just before I left the country I heard stories, freely circulating, of secret stores of arms and ammunition, continually supplemented from abroad, in readiness for the oft-threatened revolution.

The Emigration Information Office's allusion to the coinage, being one of the difficulties which British emigrants have to face, is fully justified by the fact that counterfeit is to largely intermingled with good money that one almost gives up trying to distinguish between the two.

The social conditions of the Argentine, especially its capital, provides an inexhaustible store of humorous anecdotes, but it is a serious matter to the respectable Englishman who has arrived there, perhaps with a wife and family, with a view to making the country his home. For the fugitive criminal, or the unscrupulous adventurer it is a land of promise—almost a paradise.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW,

the 27th November, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, DIAMOND BROOCHES, RINGS, BRACELETS,

ALSO MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, MARINE BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, SEXTANT by Heath & Co., THEODOLITE with FITTINGS by Watson, MICROSCOPES, CAMERAS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

AND ONE AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE with IVORY BALLS, CUES, MARKING BOARD, &c. complete, One COTTAGE PIANO by Haake and One ENGLISH-MADE 12-BORE FOWLING PIECE.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1908. [1016]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 28th November, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (Particulars from Catalogue)

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1908. [1017]

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.15 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.

Extra cars at 5.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Telephone No. 211, 212, 213.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect, as attested by any other artist's competition, as only known to me. In tattooing nails, some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect high hand manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1908.

Powell's ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

**SMART
Tweed
and
Cloth
Costumes.**

**Serviceable
Jackets,
from \$11.50 each.**

**Golf
Jerseys,
In great variety,
from \$4.50 each.**

**Dainty
Underskirts.**

**Laces,
Ribbons,
Corsets,
Gloves,
Underwear,
Hosiery,
Shoes,
&c., &c., &c.**

**PARISIAN
MILLINERY
at
Moderate Prices.**

**POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.**

LOVE LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives an interesting review of what may be called the literary sensation of the season, the recently published love letters of Charles Dickens, written to Maria Beadnell, subsequently Mrs. Henry L. Winter. Mrs. Winter made such an impression upon the youthful Dickens that he embodied her as the Dora of "David Copperfield."

When he first met Miss Beadnell, he was a young man between 17 and 18. At that time he cherished an ambition to become a parliamentary reporter, and was doing reportorial work for one of the London newspapers. His affection for Miss Beadnell must have been a serious attachment, judging from the love letters that are now made public. But Miss Beadnell did not reciprocate the affection, and after an offer of marriage, Dickens resigned himself to his fate, and Miss Beadnell married a business man in fairly good circumstances.

When the first met Miss Beadnell, he was a young man between 17 and 18. At that time he cherished an ambition to become a parliamentary reporter, and was doing reportorial work for one of the London newspapers. His affection for Miss Beadnell must have been a serious attachment, judging from the love letters that are now made public. But Miss Beadnell did not reciprocate the affection, and after an offer of marriage, Dickens resigned himself to his fate, and Miss Beadnell married a business man in fairly good circumstances.

The first batch of letters relate themselves to the period of courtship. In one of these Dickens writes:

"I have never loved anybody but you, and I believe I shall never love any other human being. And this love which I offer you is as pure and as eternal as our letters will be at any time. My feelings are tuned to but one object, and they will forever remain as strong and will endure forever."

Miss Beadnell replied to this letter with a cold epistle, as Dickens himself later called it, and so they parted for twenty-three years.

The second correspondence began in 1855, and was conducted on Dickens' side in an honourable, calmly middle-aged tone. It started with a letter from Mrs. Winter reminding Dickens of a number of incidents relating to their youthful encounter. To the first Dickens replied as follows:

LIKE DAVID COPPERFIELD.
"I receive hundreds of letters in all possible handwriting, all unknown to me, and, as you may surmise, I have no special interest in these letters. As I came home last night a batch of letters were placed upon my table. I looked at them, thinking by chance I might recognize the handwriting of an acquaintance, and left them there to take up a book. But something disturbed me, and my thoughts wandered back through the years of my life to the earliest days of youth, and I was astonished when I thought that there was nothing in what I had been reading, nothing in my innermost thoughts, that should have called forth this flood of reminiscence. At last it dawned upon me that there was something in the letters that had evoked it. So I again fingered through the batch, and thus the memory of your handwriting overcame me with a power I find impossible to describe. Twenty-three or four years have disappeared like a dream, and I opened the letter with the youthful power of my young friend David Copperfield; just as he loved to do. * * * I have never forgotten those days. * * * They were so peaceful, * * * so simple and clear, just as if I had never mingled with the crowd, and had never heard my name mentioned beyond the four walls of my house. * * * You, yourself, dear madam, belong to the days which all these properties which have helped me most in life were engendered. * * *

MODEL OF DORA.
That Dickens had Mrs. Winter in mind when he wrote "David Copperfield" is evident from a confession he makes in one of these letters, where he says that just as he was the original of David Copperfield, so she was the model from which he drew Dora, David's child wife.

He writes in the same letter:
"They tell me that the trivial, laughable love affair of the young man and woman is graceful, charming, sublime, but they do not know what I know, that all this was true, neither more nor less."

"Dickens wrote in all sincerity and did not attempt to go into lyric outbursts in describing his feelings with relation to the youthful episode so earnestly renewed so many years after its occurrence. But what he writes breathes a sincerity and deep-seated sentiment, which goes a great way in giving his character the stamp of sterling quality. He writes:

"Whatever I possess of fancy, romance, energy, passion, ambition and determination, I shall never separate, and never have separated, from the hard-hearted little woman, from you. * * * I would have died with the greatest alacrity for them. It is a matter of perfect certainty to me that I began to fight my way out of poverty and obscurity with one perpetual idea of you. * * * There are things that I have kept locked up in my breast, and I never thought I should ever reveal them. But now, when I write to you once more, to you alone. * * * how can I forget it, how can I refrain from looking into the past, to show you the present, the warmest and the most unselfish days of my life had you as their sun? And it was really so. And when I know that the dream in which I then lived was good, my heart beats once more, and it makes me patient and steadfast if you also knew the dream. And God knows it was that. How could you receive my confidences, or I yours if I forged and said that all this has been extinguished?"

"SAME IN MY MEMORY."
Dickens started to write his autobiography in those days, but never went very far with it. He writes in another letter to Mrs. Winter:

"For several years now I have been writing my autobiography. * * * but as I wrote and began to approach the period of my life in which you appear, I lost courage and burned the rest."

"After the interchange of several more letters, all written in the same beautiful manner, the manuscript of a middle-aged man checked at one who had been his inspiration, his youth."

Intimations.

"You are, and ever shall be, the same in my memory. When you say that you have become toothless, old, and ill-looking, which I shall never believe, I hurry back in thought to that house in Lombard street. * * * and I see you in that raspberry coloured dress. * * * and I am as anxious as an imprisoned nightingale to hurry back there to be impaled on the face which decorated your dress. * * * Dickens said that he would never believe that his youthful love would ever fade and become old, but the events made him after his opinion. Some time after the writing of the above letter he first encountered Mrs. Winter in the flesh and he was forced to agree that the reality could not compare with the dream of former days. As the writer in the preface to the volume of these letters observes, Dickens utilized the incident in "Little Dorrit," and the Dora of his youth became the Flora of middle age. In one of the chapters of "Little Dorrit" is a description of the encounter and its disillusionment.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

One need but place Dickens in the part of Cleman, Mrs. Winter as Flora. Flushing, and Mrs. George Beadnell in the part of Mr. Casby to see that this episode of Dickens' life is fairly well imbedded in English literature, which the publication of these letters brings into bolder relief.

Intimations.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.
Large sums of money are no doubt realized from amplexation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. Even a child or a dog soon learns to distinguish between real friends and foes in disguise. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets; but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Trouble, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.A reliable remedy for all severe, acute,
chronic, and lingering coughs and colds.
Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling
in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.50.Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the
head, sneezing, &c.WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness,
coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of
the throat and lungs.WATSON'S
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCCATION,
\$0.50.For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore
throat, &c.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

H. K. KONG, 25th October, 1908.

BIRTH.
PEARSON.—At Hong Kong on the 25th
November, 1908, the wife of Sanitary Inspector
H. PEARSON, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

WHY JAPAN EXJECTS THE
FOREIGNER.

If we may accept the dictum of the Tokyo representative of the *Standard*, there is a far-reaching movement throughout Japan to do without the assistance of foreigners in all departments of commerce and industry. The idea is, of course, that Japan has reached such a stage of progress that the advice of the foreigner is no longer required, and that so long as he has a share in directing the trade of the country as a Government employee or a middleman he is hindering the absolute independence of the people. That is the sort of story which makes its periodical round in the European newspapers. Some years ago, as all shipping men are aware, the Japanese Government granted a certificate of competency to master mariners who produced a British Board of Trade certificate of the same class. A passed British master mariner was enrolled in the Japanese shipping list as a passed Japanese master mariner without examination. Later on, as Japan began to find her feet, this privilege was withdrawn and to-day the British master mariner who wishes to hold a Japanese certificate of the same grade must pass a stiff and searching examination in Japan. Then there came the time when the Japanese Government became ambitious to build her own warships and export instructors, designers, engineers, and the rest of the necessary staff, were engaged in Great Britain and other countries to show how dockyards should be laid down and warships constructed. The story went that when the Japanese had picked the brains of these experts they packed off the foreigners to their homes and proceeded to imitate their teachers. It was the same with engineering, industrial undertakings, military training, and everything else. People seemed to think that because the Japanese were resolved to depend upon themselves they were necessarily flitting ideas from foreign nations, and actually swindling the men who had been originally imported to indicate how Western notions should be carried into effect. We have never agreed with that assumption. If Japan felt that she was capable of doing what European nations could

planned she was not trying to do, then it was the duty of Japan to show her natural enterprise. It may possibly be perfectly true that Japan is not a nation of inventors, but it is certain she is one of the sincerest flatterers in as much as her imitations are beyond praise. The latest outcry by the foreigners in Japan arose over an attempt on the part of Japanese silk dealers to dispense with the services of the foreign middlemen in disposing of their stock abroad. According to the statement in the *Standard*, to which we have referred: "The reaction of the dealers met with a prompt and determined protest from the excluded foreigners in Japan; and the protest being seconded in a very practical and sympathetic manner by the Chambers of Commerce in the United States, the Japanese were perforce obliged to forego their pursuit of independence for the present. A similar ambition on the part of the Japanese tea dealers received decided set-back by the failure of the silk men." Now, we should like to ask, what right has any foreign Chamber of Commerce to object to legitimate trade operations? If the Japanese manufacturer felt that he could sell the product of his factory direct to a foreign customer, instead of passing it through the medium of a third party, what right had anybody to say him nay? Of course when it comes to a question of hanky-panky trickery which is not merely illegal but is actually contemptible there is not a good word to be said on behalf of the Japanese, but when they keep in the straight and narrow path of business rectitude and self-reliance they are fully entitled to all the praise and profit that come to them. To return: the writer has laid it down as an undeniable fact that Japan wishes to see the back of the last foreigner who is engaged in commerce or industry in that country. Why? Because she is jealous of their ability? Because she wishes to stand alone and show to the world what she can do herself sans the aid of the grasping outsider and the greedy expert? Not a bit of it. Simply because she cannot afford to pay for the services of the foreigner. Here is an illuminating extract from the observer's point of view as printed by our London contemporary: "The question of importance now is whether Japan has reached that state of efficiency wherein she can get along without the services of those whom up to the present she has deemed indispensable to her progress. Here we have a people receiving without cost or exertion, the fully developed ideas, institutions and inventions that the greatest nations and peoples of all time have spent ages of sacrifice and wisdom to evolve; and to perfect, and it is only natural to suppose that nothing less than a supreme effort will be necessary to appreciate adequately and profitably the true significance of so great a heritage. Yet one cannot live long among the Japanese without feeling that it is not so much want of gratitude or appreciation that determines Japan's present policy towards the foreigner as it is the increasing poverty of the nation. The present desire for independence is inspired by motives of a nature more economic than moral or patriotic. This fact should lead the foreigner to repress any unfavourable criticism of the movement." As it is, Japan, as most people are aware, is financially in the hands of the moneyed nations, which means Great Britain, the United States, France and to a smaller extent Germany. The foreign indebtedness of the nation is now so enormous that she has to pay the foreigner in interest over one hundred millions of native money a year. Not only so, but the total national debt, which is now in the vicinity of £380,000,000, makes every unnecessary outlay of national revenue a crime. After all, Japan, in dispensing with the services of her foreign employees has simply been following a policy of retrenchment without any thought of ingratitude towards those who have helped to raise her to the state of mechanical commerce and industrial efficiency which she at present occupies. The writer in question has no great idea of Japan's accomplishments. Japanese machinery, he says, is far inferior to that imported from England or America; engines and electric motors made in Japan are practically worthless; a Japanese watch is seldom reliable; with the exception of rice no Japanese cereal gives the satisfaction of the imported article; and with regard to shipping he caustically remarks: "It is well known that, despite the cheapness of labour, Japanese ships cannot be built in Japan either so well or so cheaply as abroad; and it is admitted in the vernacular press that the only reason for constructing ships in Japan is to retain the money spent and to encourage the art. Even the present successes of the Japanese merchant as a rival of the foreigner, about which so much has been said amongst the natives, are not due either to his superior efficiency in business or to the diminishing volume of trade in the hands of the foreigner so much as to the phenomenal increase in the volume of the nation's trade itself." The fact of the matter is that Japan has a long way to go before the turning comes in sight and many movements which appear questionable to us who are outside the pale are simply dictated by the exigencies of the situation. In the words of the old adage:

Needs must when the Devil drives.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CAPT. T. C. LEAH, R.G.A., has left Plymouth, on transfer to Hongkong.

Sir Robert Hain has been presented with the honorary freedom of the Paviers Company.

CAPTAIN EDWARD H. NORMAN, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, has been formally seconded for service with the Colonial Office.

THE King has been graciously pleased to appoint Harold Porter, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Province of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, to reside at Canton.

We are courteously furnished with a copy of the statement of accounts of subscriptions collected by the Santa Casa de Misericordia of Macao in aid of the South China Flood Relief Funds. Owing to exigencies of space a translation of the statement is unavoidably held over for another issue.

NOTHING of any public importance transpired at the hearing of the bankruptcy petitions in the Supreme Court, this morning. Many of the cases were either adjourned or placed into next week's list for settlement. In the matter of S. E. Allana, to whom a Receiving Order was granted the other day, another petition had been filed against him, and the case was adjourned.

A REPORT has been made to the police that a Chinese inmate of the Lunatic Asylum is missing. No information can be obtained as to the manner in which the lunatic made his escape. It is not known also whether the man's lunacy takes the form of violence. The rumour that the "fugitive" will himself be detained on returning the fugitive to the proper authorities is groundless.

THE King has been pleased to give and grant unto John Wesley MacGregor, Esq., First Officer of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs cruiser *Kaifu*, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of the Fourth Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon, conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

THERE was another clan fight at Causeway Bay yesterday between the coolies belonging to the Cotton Mills. About fifty men took part. The police put a stop to the disturbance, and arrested eight lads, who were each fined \$15 in the Police Court, this morning. They were also bound over in the sum of \$100 each to keep the peace for six months. The trouble arose over a dispute between the Cantonese and Hak-kas. Mr. A. Shaw, manager of the Mills, prosecuted.

SANCTION has been given for the appointment of Major A. A. S. Barnes, and Battalion Withshire Regiment, to be Adjutant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps for a period of three years. Major Barnes is no stranger in the Far East, as he has served with the British Chinese Regiment of Infantry for some time, and shared its fortunes in the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, including the relief of Tientsin, the relief of Peking, and the actions of Peitsang and Yan-tsun (mentioned in despatches medal with clasp), and at the time of its disbandment he was the senior company officer.

ONE of the women, who was charged with detaining a ten-year-old lad in her house at 81, Station Street, Mongkok, since September last, with a view to obtaining ransom from his parents in the interior, was in the Police Court, to-day, sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood to one year's hard labour. The other defendant—a woman—was remanded. It will be remembered that about two months ago, an armed robbery was committed near Canton, and a ten-year-old boy was stolen. He was brought to Hongkong by the ringleader of the gang and turned over to the woman, who has been convicted, pending negotiations for his ransom. Inspector Langley prosecuted.

THE JURISDICTION QUESTION.

PRIVY COUNCIL TO BE MOVED.

Permission was applied for and granted to the Supreme Court, to-day, to appeal to the Privy Council in the matter of the *Kwong Hing Cheung* firm, of Canton, *versus* Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann and Company. The reader will recall that in this case, which occupied the attention of a special jury for a fortnight, a verdict was given in favour of the Canton firm which claimed damages in the sum of \$10,000 from the defendants, and to restrain them from their "servants" and agents from falsely representing to the German Consul at Canton, and to the Chinese authorities at Canton, that certain of the partners of the *Cheung Loong* firm, of Hongkong, sugar merchants, were also partners in the plaintiff's firm and from further endeavouring to enforce payment by the plaintiffs of a debt alleged to be due to the defendants by the *Cheung Loong* firm, by attachment of property belonging to the plaintiffs or in which they are interested. The jury awarded the plaintiffs one dollar damages and costs. An appeal to set aside this decision followed, but it was dismissed by the Full Court.

Sir Henry Berkeley, M.C., instructed by Mr. E. F. H. Lang, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, in making the appeal, said that the application was to appeal against the judgment of the Court of First Instance. He asked for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the Full Court decision in dismissing the appeal. Counsel then proceeded to read parts of the Chief Justice's lengthy judgment in the matter and a certain section of the Privy Council report. The Court granted the application, and the question of security to be arranged between the parties.

SUSPECTED POISONING.

INDIAN CATTLE DEALER SENT TO HOSPITAL BY POLICE.

Bhola Singh, the well-known Indian money lender and who, according to the charge-sheet, describes himself as a cow dealer, of Kowloon City, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, suffering from (as it is alleged) the effect of poisoning. His wife, a Chinese woman, was arrested on suspicion of having administered the poison to her husband, causing grievous bodily harm. Bhola Singh is in a very bad condition, but his recovery is expected, although it might take some time. Up to the hour of writing, the report of the Government Analyst is not to hand and we are in no position to state what the nature of the poison, if poison it was, the man had taken.

According to the story related to the police, it would appear that at about eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon Bhola Singh had his meal. A few minutes afterwards he became ill and was seized with fits of vomiting. When he had recovered somewhat he collected a quantity of the food of which he had partaken and had it sent to the Kowloon City Police Station by a servant, who was also ordered to summon the police. Inspector Morrison hastened to the scene immediately, and attended to the sick man temporarily, after which he sent him to the hospital for treatment. Suspicion fell on Bhola Singh's better half and she was apprehended. This morning, the woman who gave the name of Heung Kan was arraigned before Mr. J. H. Kemp (first police magistrate) to answer the charge. She pleaded "not guilty" and was remanded.

Bhola Singh and Heung Kan have been married, according to the Chinese custom, for a number of years, and reside with their family at 22, Nga Su Tau village, which is quite close to the police station, where they conduct a cattle business.

LINESMEN INJURED.

TRAMCAR COLLISION IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

As the result of an accident which occurred in Queen's Road at an early hour this morning two men were sent to hospital by the Wanchai police suffering from injuries, seriously, we believe, to their heads and arms, which they had sustained in a fall. A third man narrowly escaped being hurt also.

The scene of the occurrence was between the Soldiers' Club and Wellington Barracks, where the three men—linesmen in the employ of the Electric Tramway Company—were engaged at work. A trolley which had gone out of order, and they were standing on the top of the trolley cart, which stood quite close to the outer tram rail, attempting to mend the defective part. Whilst thus employed, so aware given to believe, a car—the first car of the day—glided up to the cart at a slow pace. The motorman, gauging the distance between the trolley cart and the tram track believed that he could pass without touching the cart, but in this he was wrong. Before he could apply his brake when he discovered his mistake, the car had struck the cart, dislodging the three linesmen on top. They were thrown to the street—a drop of about twelve feet—and, with the exception of one man, who managed to save himself in falling, two were hurt. On examination their heads were found to have been injured, while their arms and legs were badly bruised. Ambulances were soon on the spot and the workmen despatched to the Government Civil Hospital.

AS IT IS DONE.

INADEQUATE SENTENCES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

It is with no disrespect that we have to call attention to the thoroughly inadequate sentences that are passed almost daily at the Magistracy. It is not the first occasion that we have dwelt on this subject, but the two convictions which were recorded this morning call for more than a passing glance. A coolie, giving the name of Chun Wai, "no fixed place of abode," it might be borne in mind, was charged with stealing twenty (20) boxes of cigars, which were valued at \$45, from Mr. Edward Ross, a cigar dealer, of 9, Cameron Road, Kowloon, yesterday. He was sentenced to a month's hard labour. Another man, by name Li Sui, also of no fixed place of abode, who was charged with being a "rogue and a vagabond," in that he was found in a house at 34, Wing Lok Street, "with the intention" of "committing a felony," was given a term of six weeks' hard labour. Such is the way Justice is dispensed up there. Without reference to any other case (and there are many which we are in a position to bring forward) the sentence passed on Chun Wai was totally inadequate. Considered with reference to the sentence passed on the youth Li Sui, convicted of "intending to steal," Justice went wide of the mark on that occasion. The man who so boldly robbed the European tradesman is a tough individual, and a man to be feared. A man who would do anything to get what he thought he wanted, and a man, perhaps, with a past record. A man, who goes into a house, presumably to keep away from the cold night air, and perhaps, with the best of intentions, is stamped, a criminal of the darkest colour. Chun Wai should thank his lucky stars. Had he gone into an unoccupied house to get a drink of water, if that was necessary, he would have been starting a term of, maybe, six months in the Victoria Gaol. And the world still goes round.

THE PRAK TRAGEDY.

DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

So far as the magisterial inquiry is concerned the trial of the three men—two chair coolies and a washerman—for the murder of a shopkeeper named Ku Tang at the Peak on 22nd October last, was concluded to-day after reading the evidence already given to each witness the magistrates (Mr. J. R. Wood and Mr. J. H. Kemp) committed the defendants to trial at the Criminal Court.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The 22nd annual general meeting of the Hongkong and China Branch of the British Medical Association will be held this evening, by kind permission, in the Board Room of the Sanitary Board at 9 p.m. Any medical men, whether resident or visitors passing through Hongkong, are invited to attend. The President, Dr. Harston, will give an address on the work of the Branch during the past year; the President-Elect, Deputy-Inspector General W. Tait, M.B., will discuss the relations of the Naval Medical Service to the other branches of the profession; and Sir Francis Lovell will speak of the aims of the London School of Tropical Medicine. The books of the Medical Reference Library just out will be exhibited for inspection.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

RECENT MAGISTRATE'S DECISION HELD WRONG BY FULL COURT.

A very interesting appeal case was heard in the Supreme Court, this morning, when the Colonial Treasurer (the appellant) sought to set aside the decision of Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) given in favour of Messrs. H. Ruttonjee and son (respondents) under the Stamp Ordinance 1907.

It will be remembered that on the 17th October, on the complaint made by the Colonial Treasurer, the respondents were charged in the Police Court with receiving three sums—\$185.83, \$341.82 and \$14.98—from one Stella Bramfield, giving therefor receipts on unstamped material. After several hearings the magistrate dismissed the case. Upon this decision the Colonial Treasurer was dissatisfied. He alleged that the decision was erroneous in point of law, and the magistrate was called upon to sign and state a case setting forth the facts and grounds of his determination. At the time of the hearing the respondents contended that in the absence of express complicity (which was not alleged) the unlawful use of unstamped material by the servants—though used in the ordinary course of duty—did not render the masters liable to a penalty under the Ordinance. It was contended for the Colonial Treasurer that the giving of receipts by the servants with full authority, acting within the ordinary scope of their duties, rendered the masters liable to a penalty under the Stamp Ordinance 1907, if the receipts were not stamped. The magistrate was of opinion that the evidence given before him did not bring the case within the operation of the 23rd Section of the Ordinance, and gave his determination as stated above.

The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) and Mr. Justice Gompertz presided. The Attorney-General, Mr. W. Ross Davies, K.C., with whom was Mr. R. Denys, of Messrs. Denys and Bowley, appeared for the appellant. Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee appeared in person.

The Attorney-General explained the circumstances of the case, as mentioned above, and quoted authorities at length to show that the magistrate's decision was wrong. He added that where servants acted within the scope of authority, and there was nothing to show that they were doing that duty for their own purpose, the master was liable.

The Chief Justice: I would like to hear what Mr. Ruttonjee has to say.

Mr. Ruttonjee (reading): My Lords, I appear for my father and myself. We have been tried by a Court of Competent Jurisdiction, and discharged. We have been summoned here by the Crown to be re-tried on the same charge, and appear under protest. If we have been convicted, we would willingly have paid any fine imposed on us. The fault, if any, is the fault of our servants. Our solicitor appeared for us and raised the defence that we are not liable for the acts of our servants. Under the circumstances the magistrate took that view. We are informed by our solicitor that the Crown are proposing to ask for costs in the event of the magistrate's decision being reversed. We feel that we have taken our trial and were discharged; and that, therefore, we cannot be brought to this Court and made to pay the costs of an appeal by the Crown against the decision of a magistrate who is a Government official. The appeal, I understand, is on a question of law, which only concerns us, so far as it concerns the community in general. We leave the matter in the hands of your Lordships with the repeated statement that we appear here because we are summoned and under protest.

In giving his decision, the Chief Justice had this to say: "The Ordinance imposes the duty to stamp a receipt. On whom does it impose it? On the person who receives the money. The Ordinance imposes a penalty for breach of the duty. On whom does it impose it? On the person who receives the money. Who is person who receives the money? The person who ultimately receives it, i.e., the person to whom it is owed, and to whom it is in fact paid in law. To hold otherwise would defeat the object of the Ordinance. The duty being imposed on a certain person it is his business to comply with the Ordinance. He cannot evade liability to the penalty by allowing other persons to physically receive the money on his behalf, and who may or may not stamp the receipt. I doubt very much whether the servant would be liable, but I do not express any opinion upon this point. There is no question of complicity, merely a question of the breach of the Ordinance."

The Police Judge did not express his opinion. The matter was then remitted back to the Police Court for the magistrate to impose the fine, the Chief Justice holding that he did not want to impose any penalty at all, as he was not quite familiar with the facts of the case. The question of costs was not pressed.

Mr. F. H. Williams, architect, has been appointed to the shipyard at the Government Dock, and will be in charge of the work there. Mr. Williams has been in Hongkong since November 1907, and has been in charge of the work there since that time.

Telegrams.

[Ruler's.]

The Defence of Great Britain.

LONDON, 24th November.

The House of Lords have adopted a motion by Lord Roberts by 74 to 25 for the necessity of an army strong enough to deter the most formidable nation from attempting a landing in Great Britain, for which a million men are required.

It is dangerous to trust to the navy alone. Lord Roberts dwelt on the possibilities of a German invasion.

Subsequent speakers deprecated the discussion in view of the present state of the nerves of Europe.

Later.

Germany and China.

At the memorial service of the late Emperor and the Dowager Empress of China at the Chinese Legation in Berlin, Prince Buelow and the diplomats who attended bowed before the memorial tablets of the deceased sovereigns.

The Licensing Bill and the Lords.

At a meeting of the Unionist Peers it was resolved by a large majority to reject the Licensing Bill in the House of Lords.

Lord Lansdowne will move the rejection to-day.

Perala.

The Shah has withdrawn his and parliament proclamation, doubling the result of a vigorous Anglo-Russian protest, which was lodged immediately after the proclamation was issued.

Indisposition of the Kaiser.

The Kaiser is confined to his bed by a cold.

The Casablanca Arbitration.

The Casablanca Arbitration Treaty has been signed.

Proceedings will open at the Hague in the spring.

"TICKLED" WITH KNIVES.

UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF WOMAN

AT KOWLOON CITY.

Definite particulars of the armed robbery which was committed a few days ago at 37, Kowloon City Road, mention of which appeared in our issue at the time, was told in the Police Court, this afternoon, when the four suspects—Chan To, a tailor, Teo Yau, a farm labourer, Li Kai, an actor, and Li Hoi, a shoemaker—were arraigned before Mr. J. R. Wood and charged (1) with committing the robbery and (2) stabbing four people (women) in the house.

Assistant Superintendent of Police King conducted the case for the police, while Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared to defend the first accused.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch, superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, related that a woman named Li Nui was admitted into the hospital at ten p.m. on the 21st instant. She had small punctured wounds on the outside of the left breast, about an inch long, and half an inch deep. There had been some bleeding from it. The woman was kept in hospital for a few days, and she was discharged. The doctor was shown a jacket with a hole in it and he said that the cut there corresponded with the woman's stab wound.

The victim of the robbery, a middle-aged lady named So Mui, followed the doctor to the box, dressed in her Sunday's best. She gave her address to the magistrate in a very clear voice. She was a widow, she said, and was supported by her son. Besides her son there were four other women living in her house. At about 7.15 o'clock on the morning of the 21st instant, the lady began getting to the point, she was lying in bed when she heard somebody at the door. She then heard a voice call out: "We're a basket for you." Three men were admitted, and they were invited by the witness to sit down. Immediately they had sat down the place two of the men sat down near the lady's bed, while another was seen to be making his way into her daughter-in-law's room. Witness asked for an explanation, whereupon the two men near her bed sprang up, and seized her, driving her and the other women into the front cubicle, where the intruders produced knives, and with the point pricked the women about the body and arms. A police whistle at this stage was blown from the street, and the robbers hurried off. During the time the robbery had taken place, the witness, which was stated with due paper, but the witness identified it, saying that that was the basket used by the robbers to gain admittance to the house.

Mr. Kong Sing (cross-examining): Are you quite certain you can identify the first two men? Quite. They were the men who embraced me. Who was the man that called to you about the basket?—I don't know. Who brought the basket in?—I can't say. When they came in did you invite them in?—I did.

Did they take it?—No. You had quite a long conversation with them. I spoke to them. One of them said that they had brought a basket from the Tai Seng for me.

Did you examine the contents of the basket?—I did not. You were all at you in the same room?—Yes. And yet you don't know whether any of the other women were gagged, or saw when they were stabbed?—I was convinced. I was threatened not to speak.

The witness admitted that although she was wearing a pair of gold ear-rings with jewels and a finger ring, she did not see the robbers take away anything. She was seized by the two men who were near her bed, and she was taken into the front cubicle, where the intruders produced knives, and with the point pricked the women about the body and arms. A police whistle at this stage was blown from the street, and the robbers hurried off.

The China Association.

ANNUAL DINNER.

RENEWAL OF OLD FRIENDSHIPS.

The annual dinner of the China Association was held on 27th ult. in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, when a large company was present numbering nearly 200, and an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent. A reception by the President (Mr. J. H. Scott) preceded the banquet, and the usual reunion followed the toast list, giving an opportunity for the renewal of old friendships and of pleasant social intercourse. Mr. Scott presided at the head table, having on his right Sir Robert Hart and on his left Admiral Sir Gerald H. U. Noel. Behind the Chairman's table were the Union Jack, with the flag of the Rising Sun and the Chinese Dragon on either side. A photograph of the gathering was taken in the course of the proceedings.

THE LOYAL TOASTS.

The banquet proper concluded, the Chairman, who was received with cheers, rose to propose the toast of "The King," and "The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." These were heartily responded to by the company.

"PROSPERITY TO THE CHINA ASSOCIATION."

Again rising, the Chairman said: Gentlemen, it has been the practice of many of the gentlemen who have filled this chair on previous occasions in proposing the toast which I have now the honour to submit to you, the toast of "Prosperity to the China Association," to review, at some length the more important matters which have engaged the attention of the Committee during the year. Gentlemen, I do not intend to follow that practice—(laughter and cheers)—for I hold the opinion that assemblies of this nature are intended to be social functions—(hear, hear)—they are intended to afford an opportunity to the members of this Association to foregather with those they knew in the Far East, and to cement and renew the friendships there formed. (Hear, hear.) Further, I am of opinion that the business part of this Association is better dealt with at the annual meeting, and that the business which has been done by the Association should be commented on by the Chairman at that meeting. Such being the case, I do not intend to detain you long, but I think I may usefully, in speaking to this toast, give a few facts and figures which go to show that this Association has been very prosperous. Some twenty years ago it occurred to a certain number of old residents in China, prominent among whom were Sir Alfred Dunt—(cheers)—Mr. William Keswick—(cheers)—and Mr. R. S. Gundry—(cheers)—that it would be a very desirable thing to found a society which would bring together old residents in China and give them an opportunity of renewing friendship and of keeping in touch with the country in which they had spent many years. The result of their efforts culminated in a dinner—a China dinner—which was held in the beginning of March, 1889, and at which some 150 gentlemen connected with China were present. As a result of that dinner this Association was formed and put on good lines, and a meeting held shortly after its formation a committee was chosen, with Mr. William Keswick as their chairman—(cheers)—and Mr. Gundry very kindly consented to act as their honorary secretary. (Cheers.) It is needless for me to tell you that both the chairman and the secretary did great and good work for the Association during some twelve or fifteen years, in which they were connected with it in those capacities. (Cheers.) Further, I think you all know that it is largely, in fact almost solely, owing to the devotion and hard work of Mr. Gundry that this Association has attained the position which it now occupies—(cheers)—for I do not think if they had searched the whole wide world any man could have been found who was more eminently qualified for this position which he took up. (Hear, hear.) He was imbued with China from the top of his head to the soles of his feet; what he did not know about China was not worth knowing; and owing to all that he did we acquired a position with the great Government Departments which I think was solely due to his tact, to his knowledge, and to his diplomacy. Gentlemen, the Association is rapidly getting out of its stage of infancy, because our next annual dinner will celebrate its coming of age, and I think you will all agree with me that while we are a very strong and healthy infant, we are likely to develop into a very powerful manhood. The membership of the Association has been steadily growing. At the end of the first year there were some 150 members only; that number grew in the course of five years to rather over 300 members. At the end of our tenth year we had increased to about 550, and at the present day, we are proud to say that we have 1,000 members on the roll of the Association—(cheers)—and among those members we are proud to know that we have, besides the outstanding commercial men who are associated with China, Governors who have done good work in Hongkong, and all sorts and conditions of men who have spent a great portion of their lives in the Far East. Gentlemen, this is the parent society, but it is ably supported in its work by branches which were formed at different times in Hongkong, in Shanghai, in Tientsin, and in Japan; and by the aid of those branches touch is kept with all that is going on in China and Japan which affects the commerce and the trade of this country. Nothing which can in any way affect it is neglected in the work of the committee; anything put before them by their branches is at once taken up, and everything is done to forward the views of those who are on the spot in China and Japan. And I think, in the hands of the capable men who have succeeded the first officials of the Association, we are likely to go on and prosper, and I am perfectly certain that in the future years those who follow will look back and acknowledge how much they owe to those who had the happy idea of starting this Association. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am a believer in short speeches, as all

those who have been associated with the committee of this Association know, because I think that on these occasions, when we have the opportunity of meeting men we rarely see except at these dinners, it is far better, and it accords more with their ideas, that instead of listening to long speeches, we should spend more time in the friendly meeting after the dinner is ended. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, if my views do not accord with those held by some of the members, I hope they will give me credit for being absolutely whole-souled in what I say to you, because this I do believe, that these occasions are intended more for the benefit of those who do not have much to do with the business of the Association, but who join because of the advantages offered them of meeting old friends—(cheers)—and, for myself, I can say this—that I have had the pleasure already of shaking hands with many men whom I have not seen for years, and whom it has given me a great deal of pleasure to meet. Gentlemen, I ask you to raise and join in drinking the toast of "Prosperity to the China Association." (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with three cheers and a "tiger."

"OUR GUESTS."

Mr. Gerzhom Stewart, who was received with cheers, submitted the next toast in the following terms: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—The strong hint that the Chairman has given me puts me in a rather difficult position, but he was talking in proposing the health of ourselves, and naturally he was modest. I have got to propose the health of the guests; you will give me a little latitude, because I feel that in doing that I have behind me to the last man every member of the China Association. Whatever differences of opinion we from China may have on various questions, we are united most cordially right down to the very core in the sentiment of hospitality. It is a legacy which has come down to us from the old princely houses who saved their seed upon good ground, and we who have lived for many years so very far from our own country have always done what we could to keep the lamp of good fellowship and welcome to our visitors burning brightly. With the Japanese, who study very carefully the questions of precedence and ceremony, I think I am right in saying that the warriors come first, the agriculturists second, and down below status I think somewhere after by the back door, come the merchants and traders. (Laughter.) With us, on the other hand, those who attend to the business of the next world, the clergy, come first; then the officers of the civil administration of this country come second; in the third place are the warriors, and the rest nowhere. (Laughter.) I grieve to say that the first class are not very well represented amongst us tonight, but after the most devout and earnest way in which the Chairman said grace I think their place has been well filled. (Loud laughter.) In regard to the second class—the civil administrators—I see an array of gentlemen who are responsible in this country for the government of this country. As we may not have another opportunity of gathering so many together, I am going to do what the Chairman told me not to do—I am going to rush in where angels fear to tread, and I am going to try and unite a little business with our pleasure to-night. I wish to say to these civil administrators, especially those belonging to the Treasury and the Board of Trade, in quietness and in confidence just a word or two. I wish to ask their good offices under certain possible circumstances. I am not going to throw any apple of discord into this happy throng; I am not going to say a word about any law either made or in the making. What I am going to refer to is in the clouds, and when I have referred to it, gentlemen, I am sure you will say, long may it remain there! It was during the discussion on the last Budget that a very novel, and to us a very unpleasant, proposal was made. It was made by a private member—a very cute and persuasive member he is, too—and he recommended to the Government as a very right and proper way to add to the general revenues of this country an increased income tax upon money invested in foreign countries. Gentlemen, that is coming rather near home to some gentlemen here. (Laughter.) It is a sentiment which I am sure, if the Government took it up, they could hardly expect to be received with undiluted enthusiasm by a company such as I see before me. (Laughter.) It is not quite the idea that commends itself to a man who perhaps has been spending the best years of his life in endeavouring to keep the door of his trade open in China and in Manchuria, and perhaps been somewhat severely pinched in the process; it is not the home-coming that the exile returning home has pictured to himself. When, as one of the very small percentage of those who return home at all, he has seen fit to turn his faltering footsteps homeward with a view to laying his ashes with those of his forefathers, he has not expected, gentlemen, to be met upon the wharf by perhaps some rubicund and portly member of the Excise department, from whose very appearance you can see he has never known what it is to suffer from malaria, and perhaps has never seen, and perhaps has never heard, a mosquito. (Laughter.) He does not wish to be met with that very ill-sounding demand, "10 per cent. of your money, or I will make the precarious rest of your life a burden to you." If those gentlemen of the Board of Trade and the Treasury will look round this company, they will, I am sure, admit that we are all good citizens. Some are men of substance; all are men of merit—(loud laughter)—with much simple faith and child-like simplicity; and even those who, if there are any, have fallen away slightly from grace, still cling with fondness to the hope that promises which were told them in their youth are true, especially that one that the wind shall be tempered to the shore lamb. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, all of us, for various reasons which I will not enlarge upon, have many and varied causes for going to the seat of all benevolence and mercy, but we do not wish to be put into a position to perhaps become unduly importunate for a reason which to every fair-minded

man must appear to be needless and unjust. To put it shortly, we do not wish to be shown any closer than our neighbours. It might be that some of us who have lived in British colonies should be allowed to scrape in to the present financial paradise of one shilling in the pound, but that is not the sort of Colonial preference that we wish to have at all. Here we are all of one piece. We have all been to that part of the world where the sun rises; we have shared together hard knocks and good fellowship. We wish to be left for the future, as we have been in the past, and are at present, to stick or to swim together. We do not wish, we colonists, to adopt that attitude or to be forced into taking that attitude towards our brothers of a certain Scotch minister who, speaking to a rather inattentive congregation, said to them, "You may hope to climb into heaven some day by hanging on to my coat tails, but this I warn you—that on the day of judgment I shall wear a jacket." (Laughter.) We from Hongkong and Singapore do not wish to climb through some back door into the regions of the blessed, and leave our brothers from the coast ports of China and from Japan to gash their teeth in the outer darkness of perhaps eighteenth century, or even, may be, two shillings in the pound. (Laughter.) I can assure the gentlemen connected with those departments that their brother officers of the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office, who are old friends of ours, will give us a good character. I hope they will always extend to us their goodwill, and should the evil day arrive, I trust they will give us their protection. But, gentlemen—I speak with broad breath in front of so many colonial Governors—who have lived in Crown colonies have a profound belief in the protective inertia of any government department when any proposed reform does not recommend itself to those who are administering that department. (Laughter.) I apologise for using the word protection; it stirs up such different sentiments in so many bosoms. But however opposed some of us may be to that word in its generally accepted sense, we are, all warmly united in its favour when it comes to a question of the protection of what the Church somewhat severely terms our vile bodies. In that connection, gentlemen, I ask you to think for a moment about the Imperial Forces of the Crown, and in the first place the senior service. I am truly glad that we are honoured to-night by the presence of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel. (Cheers.) We know him well, and right well we like him, and for the best of reasons—because he is a fine specimen of British oak, and we know that he is one of the staunchest and straightest representatives of that great service of which he is such a distinguished member. (Cheers.) All in China will remember in the troublous times of the Russo-Japanese war what reliance and confidence we felt in the fleet under his command. We knew that it was ready for any emergency. Now that he has been changed to a station at the North, we feel comfort in the fact that he has his eyes upon the North Sea—(hear, hear)—and, gentlemen, if the clouds which some think are gathering in the North Sea have to be met, I feel convinced of this that our navy will accord to those clouds a reception suitable for the occasion. What I have said about our only safeguard may seem ungracious when I ask you now, to think about the army; but, gentlemen, it is rather difficult to know where we are about the army. It exists somewhere, I understand, in a very attenuated form. It goes through a process of reconstruction every few years. Battalions are scrapped right and left; whole regiments disappear. The militia have been shaved down as closely as the foreign inventor may possibly be. The good old Volunteers have disappeared altogether. How many men we have got I do not profess to know. I believe some people profess to know, but I do not believe they do. We are rightly, perhaps, I think very rightly, endeavouring at the present moment to fill the depleted ranks of our defensive forces from the ranks of the unemployed—(laughter)—but we only heard last night that when the inexperienced and the unemployed are marching in at the door, the trained and the veteran reservist is flying out of the window to go all over the wide universe. It causes us who know something about the British Empire's outside responsibilities, it causes us to think, Are we wise in waiting for bad times in trade to recruit our forces? With treaties torn up, with India restless, with the sentiments of those to whom we have presented the control of the Cape an ungrateful, unproved, and unknown quantity, it is possible for the fact to be forced upon us that a further and wider reconstruction of the army is necessary, or is advisable, if we hope to hold undisturbed those wide portions of the universe for which we have had the responsibility forced upon us. (Cheers.) I would ask you, in drinking this toast, to bear two things in mind: We will hope that the new army, if it comes, as we hope, into existence, will approximate in some degree to those old and excellent soldiers we have known and loved so well in the past, and in drinking the toast we will drink our thanks to the old army and our hopes to the new. But, gentlemen, in addition to the services, we have many gentlemen here who are worthy of ten minutes each, and then I could not, in any commensurate way, deal with their outstanding merits. If I do not speak of those gentlemen I pass on the responsibility to the Chairman. I will only, on behalf of the China Association, extend to all our guests a most sincere and a most hearty welcome, and I ask you, my brother members of the China Association, to join with me in drinking, with right good will and with genuine cordiality, the health of "Our Guests," and with that toast I couple the name of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel. (Loud cheers.)

The toast having been cordially honoured, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, K.C.B., responded in the following terms:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I am asked to return thanks for the guests, and among those guests I am certain there are many—I may say most of them—who are much more capable of doing justice to the purpose of this toast than myself. I see

here Sir Robert—(loud cheers)—whom all China knows; governors and generals also well known in China. When we accept an invitation to dine with an assembly of this exalted sort, there are two or three things we think of. One is to get a good dinner at the least; I do not doubt, and we have had a most excellent and sumptuous repast. Another is to meet old friends, and, as our worthy Chairman has told you that is the most interesting and enjoyable part of this meeting. I am an orator like Mr. Gershom Stewart, who has entertained us so well, therefore I shall take my cue from your Chairman and study privacy. China is, I think, of all parts of the world, the most interesting. I was first out there forty-two years ago, and I dare say there are a good many members of even this Association that cannot go so far back. I was recently out there as Commander-in-Chief, and most thoroughly did I enjoy that period. It was not only interesting as being the period of the Russo-Japanese war, but it was so pleasant to meet with old friends in China. China as a nation is undergoing a very great change. I was very anxious on many occasions about what might happen at the rivers. My report to home was that I thought for the next five, possibly for a much longer time, until railways had been fully introduced into China, there was very great liability of trouble. I was seriously distressed when, just before I left the station, they removed a large number of my small craft. I am thankful to say several of them have been replaced. (Cheers.) If I may say a few words on the commercial aspect, I hold that one of the most important things for British commerce in China is the railway terminating at Kowloon. (Cheers.) If that is fully developed, and in connection with the large area of railway communication throughout the Southern part of China, Hongkong will have an extraordinary revival. Gentlemen, I am sure I am voicing the opinion of your guests when I say that we are most delighted to be here in your company. (Hear, hear.)

"THE CHAIRMAN."

The last toast was proposed by Mr. C. V. Sale, who said:—The honour of proposing the toast of "Our President" has been allotted to me. I take this as a compliment due to my connection with the British Association of Japan, an association now working as your branch in the Island Empire of the Pacific. (Cheers.) It is, I think, a matter for satisfaction that several members of the Japan Committee and several of the first promoters of that branch are present on this occasion, the first annual dinner since the amalgamation was arranged. I do not propose to make more than a mention of the feelings of warm regard and high esteem in which our President is held by this assembly. The large attendance and your enthusiastic reception require no emphasis from me. In the realms of commerce we look upon him as the exemplification of that persistent and persevering, cautious but enterprising, Scottish character, which has contributed so much to the extension of British influence. (Cheers.) What would our Empire be without the pioneer effort of the "Scotsmen"? What would be our share in the Eastern trade without their upbuilding work? And, gentlemen, what would be the authority of the China Association without the public-spirited sympathy and co-operation of men of whom "Our Scott" is a leading example? (Cheers.) It augurs well for future success that one engaged as is our President in many of the greatest enterprises supporting British commercial prestige in the East should yet give freely of time and thought to the promotion of the general welfare. This is a matter deserving, and I am sure, receiving your most hearty appreciation. As a newcomer in your midst, may I take this opportunity of saying how greatly I esteem the privilege of membership in a society founded and supported by those who thus show their earnest and thorough belief in the virtue and efficacy of organised self-help. (Cheers.) In these days there is far too little of that belief. The State is apparently expected to undertake the duties and responsibilities of the individual; the Government is increasingly regarded as the only source of all initiative and enterprise, the fountain of employment, and the universal provider for every want from infancy to old age. Those of us who have been in and beyond the "outposts of Empire" know that the Commonwealth of Greater Britain, its vast extent of trade, and far-reaching influence, was not reared upon such ideas. We are convinced that the maintenance of the trust bequeathed to us still rests, and always will rest, upon individual effort and achievement. At the same time, the complex conditions of modern life and the annihilation of distance bring these individual efforts so closely together that they may be likened to a continuous chain—link within link—of reciprocal interests, and the China Association may be said to represent the combined strength of that Far Eastern chain. (Hear, hear.) It was this wider view of reacting wants and interests which induced the members of the British Association of Japan to join their forces with yours. In the enthusiasm and energy of the members of that Association, now numbering about 250, you have acquired a valuable asset. I know that China, because of her greater possibilities, looms larger in the public eye than does Japan, but from the present trade volume point of view there is not much difference. I find that in 1907 the exports of British products to China (including Hongkong) were valued at £1,250,000,000, and a half million sterling, and to Japan, during the same period, at £1,200,000,000, and a half million sterling. Besides, there is no question as to the lead already secured in Japan in the councils of Far Eastern policy, and also there can be no doubt that the presence in that country of a strong and representative membership will be found of great advantage to the Central Committee sitting in London. On the other side, the advantage of an influential and well-organised London support was fully appreciated by the members of the British Association of Japan. Above all, they looked beyond their own immediate problems and foresaw the importance of united effort in determining the answer to a pressing question, one

To-day's Advertisements.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 5th December, 1908.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1908. [1021]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENMOHR,"
FROM "LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd prox. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th prox., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox., at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1908. [1023]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"KUMSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 25th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1908. [1010]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"OCEANA"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. "Mongolia,"
From Persian Gulf, ex B.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 2nd December, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1908. [7]

which has been set forth by the author of "The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia." Those of you who have read the book will remember the significance of the closing lines: "Eastern Asia is once more on the eve of great events. What part shall England play? What part shall England play? That is the question, gentlemen, to which the members of the China Association, because of their commercial interests in China, Japan, and Korea, must largely determine the answer. Nearly fifty years ago Sir Rutherford Alcock, the first British Minister to Japan, answering a similar question with reference to the same countries, wrote: 'What British interests are at the present day, and what the sole object of our policy, needs no explanation. Commerce is with us the one sole object.' In the half century since those words were written many proofs of their honesty of purpose and sincerity of intention have been given both to China and Japan—proofs which ought to carry much weight in all future discussions affecting 'mutual rights.' (Cheers.) That statement regarding the scope of British interests in the Far East is just as true to-day as it was fifty years ago—we do not seek selfish advantage, we do not want political control; we have no ambition for territory. But, gentlemen, we do claim reciprocity—the liberty and the right to carry on our trade in a fair field and with no favour. With such a policy, and with such long-standing proofs of its continuity, the goal at which we aim, the part we have to play, is perfectly clear. It is the removal by peaceful means of all obstacles, natural or artificial, to the easy and free exchanges of commerce; the removal of all discriminations or subventions which make for unequal or unfair competition. Such a policy must be redoubled at least as much to the benefit of the people of the East as to ourselves, and when as widely known, and as fully understood as it should be—and in this regard each mem-

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Spacious Verandah, and Bath Room attached, and use of Servants' Quarters, on CONDUIT ROAD LEVEL. Magnificent view of the Harbour and Mainland.
Apply—
SEPOL,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1908. [1019]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [1015]

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH," CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 128, DES VUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [1016]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard, Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.
Ladies are eligible as Members.
Entrance Fee, Five Guinea, Annual Subscription, Five Guinea.
Further particulars from
THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
84, Piccadilly, W.
London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

"Nemo me Impune Lacessit."

St. Andrew's Day

SCOTCH DINNER

ON

MONDAY,

the 30th Nov., 1908.

SPECIAL MENU.

The 105th M. L. I. Band will play

Special Selections of Music

during and after Dinner.

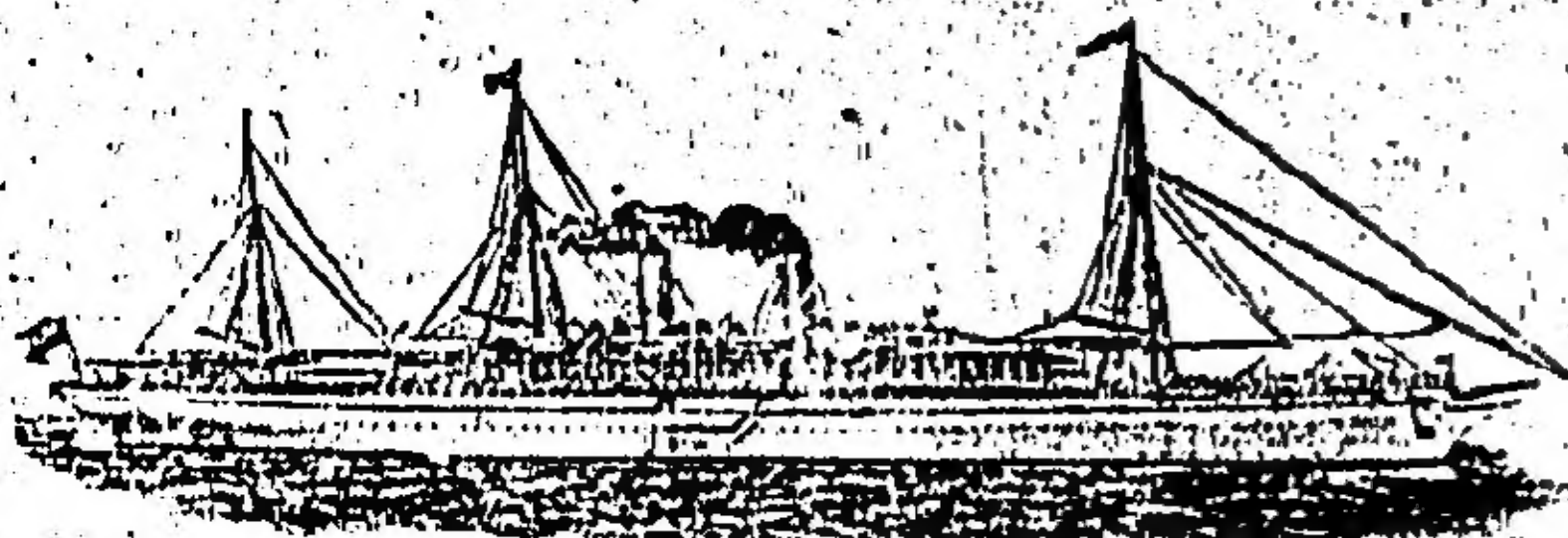
O. E. OWEN.

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

19 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave HONGKONG	Arrive VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 28th	Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th

"EMPERESS" steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KORE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate or 2nd Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £40.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand-Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Paddar Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KWOYONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., 1 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	"YATSHING"	SATURDAY, 28th Nov., Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 1st Dec., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Dec., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KORE	"KUTSANG"	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., 4 P.M.
& MOJI	"KUTSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 14-Days.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nansang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Vancouver, Port, Chafon, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Labad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 25th November, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	29th Nov., Daylight.
HONGKONG, PAHOI & HAIPHONG	"HUPEI"	1st Dec., 9 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	1st Dec., 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	1st Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUSTRIA	"TAIYUAN"	18th Dec., 4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35. Hongkong, 25th November, 1908.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 28th Nov., 11 Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 5th Dec., 11 Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"OCEANA," Captain T. H. Hild, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 28th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Moldavia," 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo (or London, &c.) will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Oceana," due in London on 9th January, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE,"

Captain Macdonald, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1908.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also

for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain To Sail

Kametic 6,232 Cowley Dec. 17

Mauret 4,789 Boyd Jan. 14

Beverly 4,445 Mathie Feb. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the

carriage of Asiatic Storage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 10th October, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER,

"KWONG SAI" Capt. R. S. CROWE,

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled

accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$1.50

Meals and Cabin Stewards' Charges—\$1.50 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 24th Nov., 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1908.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" 3rd Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHAWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

13, D'ARQUER STREET, HONGKONG.

Established 2nd December, 1907.

THERAPY MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down, as it were, of the vital force that sustains the system. No matter what may be the cause (for they are almost innumerable), its symptoms are the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, some of prostration or weakness, days of ill health and want of energy for all the first thirty years of life. Now, what alone is absolute, essential and most certain remedy for this condition is the use of DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and prove that an ailing system is the day that it is cured.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a remedy of the highest quality, and is so pure as to be taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will be the most certain remedy for this condition.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 5.)

ber of our Association, can render good service—it entitles us, without any question, to the fullest benefits of the open door. (Cheers.) It is in this connection, that the China Association justifies its existence. As a co-operative body permitted to voice the needs of our members to the responsible officers of His Majesty's Government, we can say what we want and what we do not want, and exert an influence in securing conditions necessary to our purposes. The share of the British Empire is important and of Eastern Asia, though totalling the huge sum of £600,000,000 sterling, gives but a partial idea of the large British interests concerned in the trade, shipping, insurance and finance of the most populated portion of the world's surface. But, gentlemen, just because the China Association enjoys the privilege and opportunity of exercising such an influence, just as it is necessary that the opinions advanced shall be right opinions, enlightened and guided by knowledge, and not blind judgments based on ignorance or misapprehension. This brings us back once more to personal responsibility, a responsibility which cannot be too strongly urged on every member, especially those who are on the fighting line 10,000 miles away from them will rest the progress or the downfall of British trade and commerce in Eastern Asia. There never was a time when Eastern affairs were so great. To rightly appreciate and prepare for the developments which will inevitably follow, an inquiring, friendly, and sympathetic attitude of mind is absolutely necessary. The Chinese language school, in the promotion and progress of which our President has taken a prominent part, is an excellent step in this direction. (Cheers.) No better commencement can be made, by the envoys of our commerce, towards acquiring a facility for accommodation to new circumstances, no insight into local conditions, an access to the minds and hearts of the people among whom they trade, than by securing a knowledge of their language. Your Japan branch, recognizing the importance of this fact, has prepared a scheme covering a course of study, divided into six stages, successfully passed. These certificates are not only proofs of knowledge, but undeniable evidences of earnestness and industry. The scheme has only been in operation a few months, but already a great obstacle is seen in the uncertainty, which often surrounds the stay of an employee in Japan. So many firms regard their Eastern staffs as interchangeable between different countries, in these days this is undoubtedly a great mistake. Conditions of trade, and general surroundings in Japan are totally different to those prevailing in China or elsewhere, and each country requires a special experience, the longer the better. The days of the intermediary comprador or broker have almost entirely passed away in Japan, and to secure successful and satisfactory business it is now more and more necessary to possess a personal acquaintance with clients, and a working knowledge of the language. No interpreter, however able, can make up for the lack of these acquirements. On account of this need for personal touch between the British merchant and his Japanese constituents, for an understanding of each other's ways of thought, it seems advisable that those employed by British firms in Japan shall be encouraged to regard themselves as permanently established, and not subject to sudden transfer to another sphere, where their knowledge, to gain which may have required considerable work and self-denial, will be thrown away, and may even prove a hindrance. I have spoken of the rapidly changing nature of the East, with which we must keep pace or fall behind. Those of us who are working amidst these changing conditions may easily fail to realise the great differences which have taken place, and the still greater differences to which we must look forward. As an illustration of the vital and important character, permit me to draw your attention to the comparison between Japan's distrustful antagonism of fifty years ago and the sentiments expressed in the receipt issued on Oct. 14 by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Fifty years ago Japan in her weakness would have shuddered at the door to Western trade. To-day Japan in her strength sends forth this invitation to co-operate in the peaceful arts of Commerce. A change, which, in view of the commercial tendencies of the people, we may reasonably hope will bring about similar results, is now taking place in China, a change—call it rather a revolution—promising in its consequences to be the greatest revolution the world has ever seen, politically, socially, economically, reconstructing the entire basis of national life. It is a satisfaction to know that at such a time our President is shortly leaving to visit the scene of these important developments, and I am sure, gentlemen, you will unite in wishing him a safe journey, a pleasant visit, and a speedy return—to give again to the Committee of this Association the benefit of his wise and experienced counsel (loud cheers). Gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in drinking to the health of "Our President."

The toast, which was enthusiastically drunk, was followed by the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow" and three cheers and a "tiger."

In responding, the Chairman said: Mr. Sale, and Gentlemen—I thank you most sincerely for having drunk my health, so cordially, and I thank Mr. Sale for all he has said, and the flattering remarks he has made, though I must disclaim their application to me, because I do not think he sufficiently appreciates what the position of the President of this society is. He is simply a figurehead—(No!)—a figurehead carved out for use for a short time in these days. He has very little to do with the working of the Association. He has had to do with the Association, but he has not done much. But this I will say—that on the two occasions when I have filled this chair I have done my

best to make the dinner a success. What that best is I leave you to judge. As you know from what I said before this evening, I have endeavored to limit the duration of speeches—(laughter)—and to keep to the ten-minute rule. I only regret that my lead is not better followed, because, much as we delight to listen to the eloquence of our friends, I do think that long speeches interfere with the success of the dinner—in this way, that they limit the time during which we can meet and chat and discuss old days with our friends; and though I step down from the chair after this occasion, I hope that those who follow me will remember the words of wisdom which I gave them—(laughter)—and that they will limit themselves and endeavor to get other gentlemen who are going to make speeches to limit themselves, too. I think that in ten minutes those who are not specially gifted can say all that they wish to hear, and I hope that in future we may find my example followed. Gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for having drunk my health. (Loud cheers.)—L. G. C. Express.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	118 1/2
Do demand	118 7/16
Do 4 months sight	118 9/16
France—Bank T.T.	233 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	41 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	174
India T.T.	123 1/2
Do demand	123 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	75 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	73 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	83 1/2
Yankee—Bank T.T.	101 1/2
Buying.	
1 months sight L/C	118 1/16
3 months sight L/C	118 1/16
6 months sight L/C	118 1/16
10 days sight San Francisco & New York	43 1/2
1 months sight do	43 1/2
10 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	118 1/16
1 months sight France	233 1/2
3 months sight do	233 1/2
6 months sight do	233 1/2
1 months sight Germany	174
3 months sight do	174
6 months sight do	174
10 days sight Japan	83 1/2
1 months sight do	83 1/2
3 months sight do	83 1/2
6 months sight do	83 1/2
10 days sight India	123 1/2
1 months sight do	123 1/2
3 months sight do	123 1/2
6 months sight do	123 1/2
10 days sight America	41 1/2
1 months sight do	41 1/2
3 months sight do	41 1/2
6 months sight do	41 1/2
10 days sight Europe	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Asia	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Africa	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Oceania	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Australia	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight New Zealand	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight South America	118 1/2
1 months sight do	118 1/2
3 months sight do	118 1/2
6 months sight do	118 1/2
10 days sight Central America	118 1/

